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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 88-55
H. R. Res. 508

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INDEX AND SUMMARY OF H. J. RES 508.

June 25, 1963 Rep. Cannon introduced H. J. Res. 508 which was referred to House Appropriations Committee.

House committee reported H. J. Res. 508 without amendment. H. Report 448. Print of bill and report.

House passed H. J. Res. 508 without amendment, and referred to Senate Appropriations Committee.

Senate committee reported H. J. Res. 508 without amendment. S. Report 306. Print of resolution and report.

Senate passed H. J. Res. 508 without amendment.

June 29, 1963 Approved: Public Law 88- 55

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For information only; should not be quoted or cited)

Issued June 26, 1963
For actions of June 25, 1963
88th-1st; No. 95

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate debated area redevelopment bill. Both Houses passed measure to continue appropriations to Aug. 31. Senate passed bills to add lands to Cache National Forest, amend penalty law on disaster feed relief, extend law on lease and transfer of tobacco allotments, and authorize Alaska land development. Sen. Burdick commended 50th year of marketing services. Sen. Humphrey urged strong negotiations with Common Market regarding agricultural exports. Sen. Morse commended new USDA national forest access regulations. Rep. Nelsen introduced and discussed bill on animal-drug regulation. Rep. Findley charged pressure on radio and TV stations in wheat referendum. Rep. Hemphill urged changes in two-price cotton system. Rep. Hoeven urged non-payment of lobbying fee under Sugar Act.

SENATE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Both Houses passed without amendment H. J. Res. 508, to continue until passage of the 1964 appropriations or August 31, 1963, whichever occurs first, appropriations for Government agencies (H. Rept. 448, S. Rept. 306). This measure will now be sent to the President. Sen. Hayden explained the coverage of the measure as follows: pp 10815 – 10819, 10900

"In those instances when bills have passed both bodies and the amounts or authority therein differ, the pertinent project or activity shall be continued under the lesser of the two amounts approved or under the more restrictive authority.

"When a bill has passed only one House, or when an item is included in only one version of the bill as passed by both Houses, the pertinent project or activity shall be continued under the appropriation, fund, or authority granted by the one House, but at a rate of operations not exceeding the fiscal

1963 rate or the rate permitted by the one House, whichever is lower.

"In instances when neither House has passed appropriation bills for fiscal 1964, amounts are approved for continuing projects or activities conducted in fiscal 1963 not in excess of the current year's rate or at the rate provided for in the budget estimate, whichever is lower."

2. AREA REDEVELOPMENT. Began debate on S. 1163, to increase the authorizations under the Area Redevelopment Act. pp. 10932-4, 10947-85

3. FORESTRY. Passed without amendment S. 1388, to add lands to the Cache National Forest, Utah. pp. 10910-12

Sen. Morse reviewed and commended the development and provisions of the new USDA regulations on access to national forest lands. pp. 10995-7

Passed without amendment S. 51, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to relinquish to Wyo. jurisdiction over those lands within the Medicine Bow National Forest known as the Pole Mountain District. p. 10910

Sen. Neuberger inserted an article, "The Oregon Dunes: The Sands That Time Will Not Save." p. 10919

4. DISASTER RELIEF. Passed without amendment S. 400, to establish penalties for misuse of feed made available for relieving distress or preservation and maintenance of foundation herds. p. 10912

5. PEANUTS. Passed without amendment S. 582, to continue for two additional years the exemption of boiled peanuts from allotments and quotas. pp. 10912, 10915

6. TOBACCO. Passed as reported S. 581, to extend for two additional years the provisions permitting lease of tobacco acreage allotments. pp. 10912-3

7. ALASKA LAND DEVELOPMENT. Passed without amendment S. 623, to provide for a land development program in Alaska. pp. 10913-4

8. RESEARCH. At the request of Sen. Mansfield, passed over H. R. 40, to assist the States to provide additional research facilities at the State agricultural experiment stations. p. 10914

9. MARKETING. Sen. Burdick reviewed and commended the USDA marketing services work on its 50th anniversary. pp. 10919-21

10. FOREIGN TRADE. The Finance Committee reported without amendment H. R. 2827, to extend until June 30, 1966, the suspension of duty on imports of crude chicory and reduction in duty on ground chicory (S. Rept. 308), and H. R. 4174, to continue through June 30, 1964, the suspension of duties on metal scrap (S. Rept. 309). p. 10891

Sen. Javits inserted letters commenting on his recent speech recommending a reappraisal of the Trade Expansion Act, etc. pp. 10904-7

Sen. Morse inserted correspondence with Christian Herter on possible control of lumber imports. pp. 10997-8

11. TIME STANDARDS. The Commerce Committee reported with amendments S. 1033, "to establish a uniform system of time standards and measurement for the United States and to require the observance of such time standards for all purposes" (S. Rept. 312), and several Senators were added as cosponsors. p. 10892

12. TRANSPORTATION. Passed as reported S. 530, to provide for an investigation and study of means of making the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence Seaway available for navigation during the entire year. pp. 10909-10

39. WATER RESOURCES. H. R. 7234, by Rep. Edmondson, H. R. 7239, by Rep. Johnson, Calif., and H. R. 7258, by Rep. Gray, to establish water resources research centers at land-grant colleges and State universities, to stimulate water research at other colleges, universities, and centers of competence, and to promote a more adequate national program of water research; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. Remarks of Rep. Edmondson, pp. 10859-70

40. CIVIL RIGHTS. H. R. 7246, by Rep. Rivers, Alaska, and H. R. 7266, by Rep. Shelley, and H. R. 7255, by Rep. Daniels, to enforce the constitutional right to vote, to confer jurisdiction upon the district courts of the United States to provide injunctive relief against discrimination in public accommodations, to authorize the Attorney General to institute suits to protect constitutional rights in education, to establish a Community Relations Service, to extend for 4 years the Commission on Civil Rights to prevent discrimination in federally assisted programs, to establish a Commission on Equal Employment Opportunity; to Judiciary Committee.

41. RESEARCH. H. R. 7247, by Rep. Roberts, Ala., H. R. 7250, by Rep. Hull, and H. R. 7251, by Rep. Nelsen, to protect the public health by amending the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to consolidate in a separate section provisions assuring the safety and effectiveness of new animal drugs; to Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. Remarks of Rep. Nelsen, p. 10857-9.

H. J. Res. 513, by Rep. Purcell, authorizing the President to proclaim the week beginning July 28, 1963, as Veterinary Medicine Week; to Judiciary Committee.

42. MINERALS. H. R. 7254, by Rep. Cleveland, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to establish programs for research, development, and sales to insure the increased use of mica and mica products; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.

43. TAXATION. H. R. 7259, by Rep. Green, Penn, to amend the Internal Revenue Codes of 1939 and 1954 with respect to the apportionment of the depletion allowance between parties to contracts for the extraction of minerals or the severance of timber; to Ways and Means Committee.

44. DAIRY. H. R. 7261, by Rep. Johnson, Wisc., to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as reenacted and amended by the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended, and to encourage adjustments in milk marketing; to Agriculture Committee.

45. GASOLINE. H. R. 7267, by Rep. Ullman, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to authorize partial refunds of gasoline taxes directly to aerial applicators with respect to gasoline used by them in providing services to farmers in farming operations; to Ways and Means Committee.

46. CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS. H. J. Res. 508, by Rep. Cannon, making continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1964; to Appropriations Committee.

47. WOOL. S. 1778, by Sen. Scott, to amend the Wool Products Labeling Act of 1939 to authorize the Federal Trade Commission to exclude from the provisions of that act wool products with respect to which the disclosure of wool fiber content is not necessary for the protection of the consumer; to Commerce Committee. Remarks of author, pp. 10898-9

48. RECLAMATION. S. 1779, by Sen. Simpson, for the relief of certain veteran entrymen, their heirs and other owners of farm units on the Third Division Irrigation District, Riverton Reclamation Project, Wyoming; to Judiciary Committee.

49. FOREIGN TRADE. S. Con Res. 51, by Sen. Humphrey, to express the sense of the Congress relating to export market for our agricultural products. Remarks of author, pp. 10927-9

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COMMITTEE HEARINGS JULY 26:
Food stamp plan, H. Agriculture (exec).
Renewal of conservation reserve contracts, H. Agriculture.
Foreign aid authorizations, S. Foreign Relations (Bell to testify).
National Service Corps, S. Education and Labor.

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88TH CONGRESS } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { REPORT
1st Session } { No. 448

CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS, 1964

JUNE 25, 1963.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. CANNON, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H.J. Res. 508]

The Committee on Appropriations to which was referred House Joint Resolution 508, making continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1964, and for other purposes, reports the same to the House without amendment and with the recommendation that the joint resolution be passed.

The joint resolution makes provision for continuing in operation those functions of Government for which the annual appropriation bills will not have been signed into law prior to July 1. This is the customary type of resolution making interim provision from July 1 for the various services of Government and would operate for the outside time period of 2 months—to August 31, 1963. The resolution ceases to apply to an agency or activity concurrent with approval by the President of the annual supply bill in which provision for it has been disposed. Thus the scope of the resolution constricts as each regular bill is finally enacted and the resolution would be *wholly* inoperative after the last approval. In accord with previous practice, the emphasis is on the *continuation* of existing projects and activities at the lower of one of three rates, namely, (1) the current—1963—fiscal year; (2) the budget request, where no action has been taken by either House; or (3) the more restrictive amount adopted by either of the two Houses.

The Committee was importuned—as in past years—to deviate from the stereotyped pattern so as to permit acceleration of certain programs above the current level in advance of final action by the Congress on the items in the regular annual bills. But it has not done so.

The Treasury-Post Office Appropriation Bill is the only regular 1964 bill enacted into law. In the last two sessions, no regular bill was enacted before the start of the new fiscal year. This year

7 bills for fiscal 1964 and 2 for 1963 entailing budget requests for about $73,630,000,000 have been reported to the House. Five additional regular bills for 1964 and the usual closing supplemental, prospectively involving roughly $26,000,000,000 in budget requests, are yet to be reported to the House. They are:

1. The Independent Offices Bill, $14,620,000,000, on which hearings have been completed for some weeks except for the space agency; authorization legislation is delaying completion of this bill.
2. The Public Works bill, $4,560,000,000, on which hearings are completed. Authorization legislation for the Atomic Energy program could also delay this bill.
3. The Military Construction Bill, $1,978,000,000, on which hearings are in progress, but for which the authorization bill is not yet finalized.
4. The Foreign Aid Bill, $4,840,000,000, on which hearings are approaching completion but for which the authorization bill has not yet been reported to the House.
5. The District of Columbia Bill, $34,000,000 in Federal requests, on which hearings are completed.
6. And, finally, the closing supplemental bill, amounts not yet submitted by the President.

The foregoing amounts exclude approximately $11,800,000,000 in permanent authorizations (mostly interest on the public debt) for 1964 on which annual Congressional action is not required.

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88TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. J. RES. 508

[Report No. 448]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 25, 1963

Mr. CANNON introduced the following joint resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations

JUNE 25, 1963

Reported without amendment; considered and passed

JOINT RESOLUTION

Making continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1964, and for other purposes.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and out of applicable corporate or other revenues, receipts, and funds, for the several departments, agencies, corporations, and other organizationl units of the Government, for the fiscal year 1964, namely:

SEC. 101. (a) (1) Such amounts as may be necessary for continuing projects or activities (not otherwise specifically provided for in this joint resolution) which were con-

ducted in the fiscal year 1963 and for which appropriations, funds, or other authority would be available in the following appropriation Acts for the fiscal year 1964:

Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act;

Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act;

Legislative Branch Appropriation Act;

Department of Agriculture and Related Agencies Appropriation Act;

Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriation Act; and the

Department of Defense Appropriation Act.

(2) Appropriations made by this subsection shall be available to the extent and in the manner which would be provided by the pertinent appropriation Act.

(3) Whenever the amount which would be made available or the authority which would be granted under an Act listed in this subsection as passed by the House is different from that which would be available or granted under such Act as passed by the Senate, the pertinent project or activity

shall be continued under the lesser amount or the more restrictive authority.

(4) Whenever an Act listed in this subsection has been passed by only one House or where an item is included in only one version of an Act as passed by both Houses, the pertinent project or activity shall be continued under the appropriation, fund, or authority, granted by the one House, but at a rate for operations not exceeding the current rate or the rate permitted by the action of the one House, whichever is lower: *Provided,* That no provision which is included in an appropriation Act enumerated in this subsection but which was not included in the applicable appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1963, and which by its terms is applicable to more than one appropriation, fund, or authority, shall be applicable to any appropriation, fund, or authority, provided in this joint resolution unless such provision shall have been included in identical form in such bill as enacted by both the House and Senate.

(b) Such amounts as may be necessary for continuing projects or activities which were conducted in the fiscal year 1963 and are listed in this subsection at a rate for operations not in excess of the current rate or the rate provided for

in the budget estimate, whichever is lower, and under the more restrictive authority:

Foreign assistance and other activities for which provision was made in the Foreign Aid and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1963;

Agencies for which provision was made in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1963;

Activities for which provision was made in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1963;

Activities for which provision was made in the Public Works Appropriation Act, 1963;

Activities for which provision was made in the Military Construction Appropriation Act, 1963;

United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency;

Department of State,

Acquisition, operation, and maintenance of buildings abroad.

(c) Such amounts as may be necessary for continuing projects or activities for which disbursements are made by the Secretary of the Senate, and the Senate items under the Architect of the Capitol, to the extent and in the manner which would be provided for in the budget estimates for the fiscal year 1964.

SEC. 102. Appropriations and funds made available and

authority granted pursuant to this joint resolution shall remain available until (a) enactment into law of an appropriation for any project or activity provided in this joint resolution, or (b) enactment of the applicable appropriation Act by both Houses without any provision for such project or activity, or (c) August 31, 1963, whichever first occurs.

SEC. 103. Appropriations and funds made available or authority granted pursuant to this joint resolution may be used without regard to the time limitations set forth in subsection (d) (2) of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, and expenditures therefrom shall be charged to the applicable appropriation, fund, or authorization whenever a bill in which such applicable appropriation, fund, or authorization is contained is enacted into law.

SEC. 104. No appropriation or fund made available or authority granted pursuant to this joint resolution shall be used to initiate or resume any project or activity which was not being conducted during the fiscal year 1963. Appropriations made and authority granted pursuant to this joint resolution shall cover all obligations or expenditures incurred for any project or activity during the period for which funds or authority for such project or activity are available under this joint resolution.

88TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. J. RES. 508

[Report No. 448]

JOINT RESOLUTION

Making continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1964, and for other purposes.

By Mr. CANNON

JUNE 25, 1963
Referred to the Committee on Appropriations

JUNE 25, 1963
Reported without amendment; considered and passed

88TH CONGRESS
1st Session

SENATE

REPORT
No. 306

MAKING CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1964

JUNE 25, 1963.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. HAYDEN, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H.J. Res. 508]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred House Joint Resolution 508, making continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1964, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate without amendment and with the recommendation that the joint resolution be passed.

This joint resolution provides for appropriations for the continuing of the operation of those functions of the Federal Government for which appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1964, have not been enacted. The appropriations made in this joint resolution remain available until August 31, 1963.

In those instances where bills have passed both bodies of the Congress and the amounts or authority therein differ, the pertinent project or activity shall be continued under the lesser of the two amounts approved and under the more restrictive authority.

Where a bill has passed only one House, or where an appropriation for a project or activity is included in only one version of the bill as passed by both Houses, the pertinent project or activity shall be continued under the appropriation, fund, or authority granted by the one House, but at a rate of operations not exceeding the fiscal year 1963 rate or the rate permitted by the one House, whichever is the lower.

In those instances where neither House has passed an appropriation bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1964, appropriations are provided for continuing projects or activities conducted during fiscal year 1963 at the current rate or the pending budget estimate, whichever is lower, and under the more restrictive authority.

88TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. J. RES. 508

[Report No. 306]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 25, 1963
Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

JUNE 25, 1963
Reported by Mr. HAYDEN, without amendment

JUNE 25, 1963
Read the third time and passed

JOINT RESOLUTION

Making continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1964, and for other purposes.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and out of applicable corporate or other revenues, receipts, and funds, for the several departments, agencies, corporations, and other organizational units of the Government, for the fiscal year 1964, namely:

SEC. 101. (a) (1) Such amounts as may be necessary for continuing projects or activities (not otherwise specifically provided for in this joint resolution) which were con-

ducted in the fiscal year 1963 and for which appropriations, funds, or other authority would be available in the following appropriation Acts for the fiscal year 1964:

Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act;

Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act;

Legislative Branch Appropriation Act;

Department of Agriculture and Related Agencies Appropriation Act;

Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriation Act; and the

Department of Defense Appropriation Act.

(2) Appropriations made by this subsection shall be available to the extent and in the manner which would be provided by the pertinent appropriation Act.

(3) Whenever the amount which would be made available or the authority which would be granted under an Act listed in this subsection as passed by the House is different from that which would be available or granted under such Act as passed by the Senate, the pertinent project or activity shall be continued under the lesser amount or the more restrictive authority.

(4) Whenever an Act listed in this subsection has been passed by only one House or where an item is included in only one version of an Act as passed by both Houses, the pertinent project or activity shall be continued under the appropriation, fund, or authority, granted by the one House, but at a rate for operations not exceeding the current rate or the rate permitted by the action of the one House, whichever is lower: *Provided*, That no provision which is included in an appropriation Act enumerated in this subsection but which was not included in the applicable appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1963, and which by its terms is applicable to more than one appropriation, fund, or authority, shall be applicable to any appropriation, fund, or authority, provided in this joint resolution unless such provision shall have been included in identical form in such bill as enacted by both the House and Senate.

(b) Such amounts as may be necessary for continuing projects or activities which were conducted in the fiscal year 1963 and are listed in this subsection at a rate for operations not in excess of the current rate or the rate provided for in the budget estimate, whichever is lower, and under the more restrictive authority:

Foreign assistance and other activities for which provision was made in the Foreign Aid and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1963;

Agencies for which provision was made in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1963;

Activities for which provision was made in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1963;

Activities for which provision was made in the Public Works Appropriation Act, 1963;

Activities for which provision was made in the Military Construction Appropriation Act, 1963;

United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency;

Department of State,

Acquisition, operation, and maintenance of buildings abroad.

(c) Such amounts as may be necessary for continuing projects or activities for which disbursements are made by the Secretary of the Senate, and the Senate items under the Architect of the Capitol, to the extent and in the manner which would be provided for in the budget estimates for the fiscal year 1964.

SEC. 102. Appropriations and funds made available and authority granted pursuant to this joint resolution shall remain available until (a) enactment into law of an appropriation for any project or activity provided in this joint resolution, or (b) enactment of the applicable appropriation Act by both Houses without any provision for such project

or activity, or (c) August 31, 1963, whichever first occurs.

SEC. 103. Appropriations and funds made available or authority granted pursuant to this joint resolution may be used without regard to the time limitations set forth in subsection (d) (2) of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, and expenditures therefrom shall be charged to the applicable appropriation, fund, or authorization whenever a bill in which such applicable appropriation, fund, or authorization is contained is enacted into law.

SEC. 104. No appropriation or fund made available or authority granted pursuant to this joint resolution shall be used to initiate or resume any project or activity which was not being conducted during the fiscal year 1963. Appropriations made and authority granted pursuant to this joint resolution shall cover all obligations or expenditures incurred for any project or activity during the period for which funds or authority for such project or activity are available under this joint resolution.

Passed the House of Representatives June 25, 1963.

Attest: RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

88TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. J. RES. 508

[Report No. 306]

JOINT RESOLUTION

Making continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1964, and for other purposes.

JUNE 25, 1963

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

JUNE 25, 1963

Reported without amendment

JUNE 25, 1963

Read the third time and passed

schools or other public places if participation therein is not compulsory.

The effective part of the resolution, section 1, is as follows:

The right to voluntarily offer, receive and to participate in the saying of nonsectarian prayers or the right to voluntarily read from and listen to the reading of the Holy Scriptures in the public schools and other public places shall not be denied or abridged.

I urge affirmative vote of two-thirds of the membership of the two Houses of Congress at this session and I urge the legislatures of three-fourths of the States to expeditiously ratify this proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

The recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States is based upon the first 16 words of the first amendment to the Constitution of the United States which is as follows:

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof.

It is my considered judgment that our Founding Fathers after due consideration inscribed these words into the first amendment to prevent the establishment or recognition of any particular denomination as the official religion of the United States of America. The domination of the Church of England was one of the reasons that impelled the pilgrims to leave their mother country and to migrate to the New World.

Our Founding Fathers were deeply religious persons. They recognized God as omnipotent in their public and private lives.

We are faced with the fact that the only constitutional way to overrule this decision of the Supreme Court is by this proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

I believe my amendment can and will be expeditiously adopted and ratified.

CORRECTION OF ROLLCALL

Mr. DEL CLAWSON. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 87 I was absent and did not answer to my name due to the fact that, at the time, I was in conference with one of my constituents from Downey, Calif. However, I did have a pair against the motion to recommit H.R. 6177. The RECORD of June 24 lists my colleague, DON H. CLAUSEN, as paired against this motion. The gentleman from California [Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN] was present and voted "nay" and is so listed in the RECORD. I request unanimous consent that the permanent RECORD be corrected so that I will be listed among the pairs.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS, 1964

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to an order of the House, granted last Thursday, I call up House Joint Resolution 508 making continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1964, and for other purposes, and I ask unanimous consent that it be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the joint resolution, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and out of applicable corporate or other revenues, receipts, and funds, for the several departments, agencies, corporations, and other organizational units of the Government, for the fiscal year 1964, namely:

SEC. 101. (a)(1) Such amounts as may be necessary for continuing projects or activities (not otherwise specifically provided for in this joint resolution) which were conducted in the fiscal year 1963 and for which appropriations, funds, or other authority would be available in the following appropriation Acts for the fiscal year 1964:

Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act;

Department of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act;

Legislative Branch Appropriation Act;

Department of Agriculture and Related Agencies Appropriation Act;

Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriation Act; and the

Department of Defense Appropriation Act.

(2) Appropriations made by this subsection shall be available to the extent and in the manner which would be provided by the pertinent appropriation Act.

(3) Whenever the amount which would be made available or the authority which would be granted under an Act listed in this subsection as passed by the House is different from that which would be available or granted under such Act as passed by the Senate, the pertinent project or activity shall be continued under the lesser amount or the more restrictive authority.

(4) Whenever an Act listed in this subsection has been passed by only one House or where an item is included in only one version of an Act as passed by both Houses, the pertinent project or activity shall be continued under the appropriation, fund, or authority, granted by the one House, but at a rate for operations not exceeding the current rate or the rate permitted by the action of the one House, whichever is lower: *Provided,* That no provision which is included in an appropriation Act enumerated in this subsection but which was not included in the applicable appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1963, and which by its terms is applicable to more than one appropriation, fund, or authority, shall be applicable to any appropriation, fund, or authority, provided in this joint resolution unless such provision shall have been included in identical form in such bill as enacted by both the House and Senate.

(b) Such amounts as may be necessary for continuing projects or activities which were conducted in the fiscal year 1963 and are listed in this subsection at a rate for operations not in excess of the current rate or the rate provided for in the budget estimate, whichever is lower, and under the more restrictive authority:

Foreign assistance and other activities for which provision was made in the Foreign Aid and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1963;

Agencies for which provision was made in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1963;

Activities for which provision was made in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1963;

Activities for which provision was made in the Public Works Appropriation Act, 1963;

Activities for which provision was made in the Military Construction Appropriation Act, 1963;

United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency;

Department of State,

Acquisition, operation, and maintenance of buildings abroad.

(c) Such amounts as may be necessary for continuing projects or activities for which disbursements are made by the Secretary of the Senate, and the Senate items under the Architect of the Capitol, to the extent and in the manner which would be provided for in the budget estimates for the fiscal year 1964.

SEC. 102. Appropriations and funds made available and authority granted pursuant to this joint resolution shall remain available until (a) enactment into law of an appropriation for any project or activity provided in this joint resolution, or (b) enactment of the applicable appropriation Act by both Houses without any provision for such project or activity, or (c) August 31, 1963, whichever first occurs.

SEC. 103. Appropriations and funds made available or authority granted pursuant to this joint resolution may be used without regard to the time limitations set forth in subsection (d)(2) of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, and expenditures therefrom shall be charged to the applicable appropriation, fund, or authorization whenever a bill in which such applicable appropriation, fund, or authorization is contained is enacted into law.

SEC. 104. No appropriation or fund made available or authority granted pursuant to this joint resolution shall be used to initiate or resume any project or activity which was not being conducted during the fiscal year 1963. Appropriations made and authority granted pursuant to this joint resolution shall cover all obligations or expenditures incurred for any project or activity during the period for which funds or authority for such project or activity are available under this joint resolution.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Speaker, this is the usual continuing resolution to which, unfortunately, the Congress has become accustomed in these later years.

Mr. Speaker, the situation could be arranged—and it would not be a difficult matter—under which continuing resolutions would be unnecessary. All these appropriation bills should be processed and sent to the President before the start of the new fiscal year. It can be done and it would expedite the legislative business of the Congress.

Mr. Speaker, this joint resolution provides, in brief, for keeping open the doors of the Government until the regular bills are enacted in final form. It is fully explained in the accompanying committee report.

To date, the committee has reported seven of the regular 1964 appropriation bills. Five regular 1964 appropriation bills remain to be reported in addition to the usual closing supplemental bill.

A principal reason that these five bills have not been reported is that the Committee on Appropriations cannot under the House rules process them because they contain appropriations not yet authorized by action of the legislative committees. The Committee on Appropriations cannot, under the rules, bring in a bill appropriating a single dollar until it has been authorized by law. We could have processed all the appropriation bills before July 1 but for the lack of authority for certain items in the five bills not yet reported. I hope we will soon reach the day when we can get all the bills to the President by July 1.

STATUS OF THE APPROPRIATION BILLS—88TH CONGRESS, 1ST SESSION

Mr. Speaker, for the information of the House, I am including a tabulation on the current status of the appropriation bills of the session.

As the table shows, the Treasury-Post Office appropriation bill is the only regular 1964 bill enacted into law. In the last two sessions of Congress, no regular bill was enacted before the start of the new fiscal year.

This year, seven bills for fiscal 1964 and two bills for fiscal 1963 entailing budget requests for about $73,630,000,000 have been reported to the House. Five additional regular bills for 1964 and the usual closing supplemental, prospectively involving roughly $26,000,000,000 in budget requests, are yet to be reported to the House. They are:

First. The independent offices bill, $14,620,000,000, on which hearings have been completed for some weeks except for the space agency; annual authorization legislation is delaying completion of this bill.

Second. The public works bill, $4,560,000,000, on which hearings are completed. Annual authorization legislation for the atomic energy program could also delay this bill.

Third. The military construction bill, $1,978,000,000, on which hearings are in progress, but for which the annual authorization bill is not yet finalized—committee hearings have not commenced in the other body.

Fourth. The foreign aid bill, $4,840,000,000, on which hearings are well along toward completion but for which the annual authorization bill has not yet been reported in either House.

Fifth. The District of Columbia bill, $34,000,000 in Federal requests, on which hearings are completed.

Sixth. And, finally, the closing supplemental bill, amounts not yet submitted by the President.

The foregoing amounts exclude approximately $11,800,000,000 in permanent authorizations—mostly interest on the public debt—for 1964 on which annual congressional action is not required.

The tabulation follows:

Table of appropriation bills, 88th Cong., 1st sess., as of June 24, 1963

[Does not include back-door appropriations or permanent appropriations under previous legislation. Does include indefinite appropriations carried in annual appropriation bills]

Bill No.	Title	House							Senate						Final action			Increase or decrease compared to budget estimates to date
		Budget estimates to House	Date reported	Amount as reported	Amount reported compared with budget estimates	Date passed	Amount as passed	House action compared with—	Budget estimates to Senate	Date reported	Amount as reported	Date passed	Amount as passed	Senate action compared with—	Date approved	Amount as approved	Public Law No.	
								Budget estimates / Amount reported						Budget estimates / House action				
	1963 SUPPLEMENTALS																	
H.J. Res. 284	Supplemental, Agriculture	[1] $508,172,000	Feb. 26	$508,172,000		Feb. 27	$508,172,000		$508,172,000	Feb. 28	$508,172,000	Mar. 4	$508,172,000		Mar. 6	$508,172,000	88-1	
H.R. 5517	Supplemental	1,641,507,106	Apr. 5	988,756,506	−$652,750,600	Apr. 10	1,438,691,506	−$202,815,600 / +$449,935,000	1,652,300,456	Apr. 24	1,486,096,841	May 1	1,488,683,841	−$163,616,615 / +$49,992,335	May 17	1,467,430,491	88-25	−$184,869,965
	Public works acceleration	(500,000,000)		(—)	(−500,000,000)		(450,000,000)	(−50,000,000) / (+450,000,000)	(500,000,000)		(450,000,000)		(450,000,000)	(−50,000,000)		(450,000,000)		(−50,000,000)
	All other	(1,141,507,106)		(988,756,506)	(−152,750,500)		(988,691,506)	(−152,815,600) / (−65,000)	(1,152,300,456)		(1,036,096,841)		(1,038,683,841)	(−113,616,615) / (+49,992,335)		(1,017,430,491)		(−134,869,965)
	Total, 1963 supplementals	2,149,679,106		1,496,928,506	−652,750,600		1,946,863,506	−202,815,600 / +449,935,000	2,160,472,456		1,994,268,841		1,996,855,841	−163,616,615 / +49,992,335		1,975,602,491		−184,869,965
	1964 APPROPRIATIONS																	
H.R. 5279	Interior	998,009,000	Mar. 28	929,690,200	−68,318,800	Apr. 2	922,625,200	−75,383,800 / −7,065,000	998,009,000	May 22	979,093,400	May 28	979,693,400	−18,315,600 / +57,068,200				
	Loan authorization	(13,000,000)		(6,000,000)	(−7,000,000)		(6,000,000)	(−7,000,000)	(13,000,000)		(6,000,000)		(6,000,000)	(−7,000,000)				
	Contract authority	(17,500,000)			(−17,500,000)			(−17,500,000)	(17,500,000)					(−17,500,000)				
H.R. 5366	Treasury—Post Office	6,146,842,000	Apr. 1	5,997,026,000	−149,816,000	Apr. 4	5,997,026,000	−149,816,000	6,146,842,000	May 3	6,074,216,250	May 8	6,069,466,250	−77,375,750 / +72,440,250	June 13	6,045,466,000	88-39	−101,376,000
H.R. 5888	Labor—HEW	5,759,489,000	Apr. 25	5,449,988,000	−309,501,000	Apr. 30	5,449,981,000	−309,508,000 / −7,000										
H.R. 6754	Agriculture	6,368,755,000	June 3	5,979,457,000	−389,298,000	June 6	5,979,457,000	−389,298,000										
	Loan authorizations	(855,000,000)		(855,000,000)			(855,000,000)											
H.R. 6868	Legislative	[2] 148,580,245	June 6	[2] 140,038,919	−8,541,326	June 11	[2] 140,038,919	−8,541,326										
H.R. 7063	State, Justice, Commerce, Judiciary	2,159,891,900	June 14	1,851,269,900	−308,622,000	June 18	1,851,269,900	−308,622,000										
H.R. 7179	Defense	49,014,237,000	June 21	47,092,209,000	−1,922,028,000													
	Total, 1964 appropriations	70,595,804,145		67,439,679,019	−3,156,125,126		20,340,398,019	−1,241,169,126 / −7,072,000	7,144,851,000		7,053,309,650		7,049,159,650	−95,691,350 / +129,508,450		6,045,466,000		−101,376,000
	Total, all appropriations	72,745,483,251		68,936,607,525	−3,808,875,726		22,287,261,525	−1,443,984,726 / +442,863,000	9,305,323,456		9,047,578,491		9,046,015,491	−259,307,965 / +179,500,785		8,021,068,491		−286,245,965
	Total, loan authorizations	(868,000,000)		(861,000,000)	(−7,000,000)		(861,000,000)	(−7,000,000)	(13,000,000)		(6,000,000)		(6,000,000)	(−7,000,000)				
	Total, contract authority	(17,500,000)			(−17,500,000)			(−17,500,000)	(17,500,000)					(−17,500,000)				

[1] Shifted from budget for 1964, which was reduced accordingly.

[2] Excludes Senate items.

NOTE.—Totals reflect amounts approved and comparisons at latest stage of congressional action on each bill.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN], the ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to confirm what our chairman has said about this joint resolution. It is a continuing resolution such as this House and the Congress have passed on many previous occasions. I presume we will find it necessary to pass another continuing resolution during the present session of Congress, since I understand the Senate will insist that the resolution expire a month sooner than was proposed in our original draft.

The original draft resolution provided that the power of the continuing resolution should cease on September 30. The Senate desired to reduce that to August 31. We were told informally this morning that it would not be possible to get a 3 months' continuing resolution through the Senate of the United States, so we have agreed to a month sooner, as this resolution now provides.

Other than that, Mr. Speaker, I have nothing to say, and as a practical matter I suppose there is nothing for the House to do except pass this resolution in order that the various departments, bureaus, commissions, and boards of the Government may continue to carry on their duties.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, supplementing what the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN] has said, and he is one of the great men of the House and has been especially helpful in the work of the committee this year, as in previous years, last year we finally had to pass four continuing resolutions. The period of time covered by each resolution was so short—1 month—that we had to pass a continuing resolution every month for 4 months—hardly conducive to speed and expedition in handling the national budget.

SUMMARY OF NET BUDGET RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE TRENDS (THE ADMINISTRATIVE BUDGET) IN CURRENT FISCAL 1963 (AS OF MAY 31, 1963) COMPARED TO FISCAL 1962 AND TO BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1963

Mr. Speaker, in conformity with leave granted I include, for the information of Members, the fifth monthly synoptic tabulation of the trend of net budget receipts and expenditures in the current fiscal year 1963 as of May 31, 1963, including comparisons with the official budget estimate for the fiscal year 1963 and corresponding actual data for the previous fiscal year 1962.

BUDGET RECEIPTS

Budget revenues are officially estimated by the President at $85,500,000,000 for the fiscal year 1963 ending this week—a projected increase of $4,091,000,000 over actual budget revenues in fiscal 1962. Through the first 11 months—to May 31, 1963—actual budget revenues exceeded the corresponding 11 months of fiscal 1962—May 31, 1962—by $4,521,000,000.

To reach the official budget revenue prediction of $85,500,000,000 for all of fiscal 1963 will require net revenues of $11,185,000,000 in the current month of June 1963. In June of fiscal 1962, net budget revenues amounted to $11,615,000,000.

According to the committee report on the recent debt limit bill, the administration, as of April, apparently adheres to the full year revenue estimate of $85,500,000,000.

In contrast with budget expenditures which tend to recur more evenly throughout the fiscal year, the pattern of budget receipts shows the months of September, December, March, and June as the peak months; and receipts in the second half of the fiscal year, January–June, are usually higher than in the first half.

BUDGET EXPENDITURES

Budget expenditures are officially projected in the President's January budget at $94,311,000,000 for fiscal year 1963 ending this month—an increase of $6,524,000,000 over actual budget expenditures for fiscal year 1962, of which $1,901,000,000 is for national defense and $4,623,000,000 is for other than national defense.

Through the first 11 months—to May 31, 1963—actual budget expenditures in fiscal 1963 exceed the corresponding 11 months of fiscal 1962—to May 31, 1962—by $5,243,000,000, of which $2,071,000,000 is for national defense and $3,172,000,000 is for other than national defense.

AVERAGE MONTHLY EXPENDITURES

Using straight averages in both instances, the table discloses that budget expenditures during the first 11 months of fiscal 1963 averaged $7,721,000,000—somewhat less than the projected budget average of $7,859,000,000 for the full fiscal year of 1963 based on the January official budget estimate of expenditures—a little less for national defense items and also slightly less for nonnational defense items.

To reach the January net budget expenditure prediction of $94,311,000,000 for fiscal 1963, net budget expenditures in the current month of June 1963 would have to aggregate at least $9,384,000,000 as against the actual monthly average of $7,721,000,000 in the first 11 months of fiscal 1963. Budget expenditures in the last month of fiscal 1962—that is, June of 1962—totaled $8,102,000,000. The table discloses that expenditures for all of fiscal year 1963 are officially budgeted at a monthly average $544,000,000 greater than the actual monthly average of all of the preceding fiscal year 1962 and that, in comparison to this, in the first 11 months of fiscal 1963 the actual monthly average exceeded the corresponding 11-month average of fiscal 1962 by a little less—namely, by $477,000,000. Stated in another way, in the first 92 percent of the fiscal year about 80 percent, or $5,243,000,000 of the officially projected $6,524,000,000 expenditure increase, fiscal 1963 over fiscal 1962, has been realized.

But in connection with expenditures, it is pertinent to note from the committee report on the recent debt limit bill that, as of April, the administration apparently expects budget expenditures for fiscal 1963 to total $93,907,000,000—which would be $404,000,000 less than the January budget estimate from the President—$564,000,000 less for other than national defense, partially offset by $160,000,000 more for national defense.

BUDGET DEFICIT

The January official budget estimate of the deficit for all of fiscal year 1963 is $8,811,000,000, or $2,433,000,000 larger than the actual deficit for all of fiscal 1962. But as noted above, a more recent official administration view, according to the report from the Committee on Ways and Means on the debt limit bill, is that the fiscal 1963 deficit will approximate $8,407,000,000.

Through 11 months of fiscal year 1963, the actual deficit is $10,612,000,000—or only about $722,000,000 larger than the actual deficit during the corresponding 11 months of fiscal year 1962.

The figures seem to suggest that the budget deficit for all of fiscal 1963 may be even less than the $8,407,000,000 mentioned in the report of the Committee on Ways and Means.

THE PUBLIC DEBT

The official January budget projection is that the public debt at the end of fiscal 1963—on June 30, 1963—will be $303,494,000,000, a projected increase of $5,293,000,000 from the actual debt of $298,201,000,000 at the beginning of the fiscal year on July 1, 1962. But the Treasury's more recent estimate, according to the report from the Committee on Ways and Means on the recent debt limit bill, is that the debt on June 30 next will approximate $305,300,000,000.

The actual public debt on May 31, 1963, stood at $305,203,000,000—or $6,029,000,000 above the corresponding date in fiscal 1962—at May 31, 1962—and $7,002,000,000 above the total of the debt at the start of the fiscal year on July 1, 1962.

The table follows:

Net budget receipts and expenditures (the traditional administrative budget), 11 months of fiscal 1963 versus 11 months of fiscal 1962 and comparison with full-year estimates

[In millions of dollars]

	Actual for 11 months			Budget estimates for all of fiscal 1963 compared to actual for all of fiscal 1962		
	Fiscal year 1963	Fiscal year 1962	1963 compared to 1962	Budget estimate, 1963	Actual, 1962	Estimate, 1963 over actual, 1962
1. Budget receipts (net)	$74,315	$69,794	+$4,521	$85,500	$81,409	+$4,091
2. Budget expenditures (net)						
(a) National defense (per official budget classification)	48,139	46,068	+2,071	53,004	51,103	+1,901
(b) Other than national defense	36,788	33,616	+3,172	41,307	36,684	+4,623
3. Total expenditures (net)	84,927	79,684	+5,243	94,311	87,787	+6,524
4. Net surplus (+) or deficit (−), (line 1 minus line 3)	−10,612	−9,890	−722	−8,811	−6,378	[1] −2,433
5. Average monthly expenditures:						
(a) National defense	4,377			4,417		
(b) Other than national defense	3,344			3,442		
Total monthly average	7,721	7,244	+477	7,859	7,315	+544

[1] That is to say, the January official budget projects an estimated increase of $2,433,000,000 in the size of the deficit in fiscal 1963 as compared to the actual deficit in fiscal 1962.

NOTE.—Report on recent debt limit bill indicates administration expectation, back in April, that budget expenditures in fiscal 1963 would be about $404,000,000 below the January figure of $94,311,000,000.
Sources: Budget for 1964 and monthly Treasury statement for May 31, 1963.

(Mr. CANNON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and to include tabulations on appropriation bills and the status of the budget.)

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Speaker, I move to srike out the last word.

Mr. Speaker, there have been many questions asked by Members in the last few days concerning the status of the employment security offices in each of our 50 States and in the territories. The Department of Labor's Bureau of Employment Security has committed all of the $400 million that was appropriated out of the unemployment fund, and is unable to make additional allocations to the States that they had led the States to believe would be forthcoming. There are some 20 States that are affected by this deficiency that presently exists. According to the Bureau of Employment Security, several of these States have had to lay off all of their employees during this week. I think it should be understood that the executive branch did not submit any supplemental request to Congress until yesterday. The continuing resolution, however, that is before us today will put all of these people back on the payroll as of next Monday. When this particular resolution is adopted today those employees, some 18,000 that are affected, will be placed back on the payroll starting on next Monday. This resolution is significant in that regard.

Mr. Speaker, some have tried to pin the blame for this week's situation on Congress. But here are the facts. Congress appropriated $400 million for these activities in the regular Labor–HEW Appropriation Act for 1963. These funds are for regular salary and expense items which are readily controllable. At no time has Congress been advised that spending was proceeding on a deficiency basis, and the Anti-Deficiency Act requires such advice if spending is proceeding at a deficiency rate. It was not until yesterday that the executive branch requested a supplemental appropriation, a request that appears only to be paying lipservice for if the Committee on Appropriations were to meet today and report out a joint resolution it could not be taken up in the House without a special rule from the Committee on Rules or by unanimous consent.

Mr. Speaker, the plain fact is that this situation results from incredibly poor control of appropriated funds. I feel quite certain that either the Bureau of Employment Security or the Bureau of the Budget, or both, have violated the Anti-Deficiency Act and I think an investigation should be made to determine the full facts leading to this fiscal fiasco so that we can know what changes should be made to prevent a recurrence.

I have here a table that the Bureau of Employment Security prepared 1 week ago today which purports to show the situation in each State with regard to this deficiency and the personnel actions that are necessary because of it. I do not have complete faith in the accuracy of this table—for instance it shows that some States would have to close their entire operations for 2 weeks but I am informed that this is not the fact. However, for what it may be worth, I will place it in the RECORD for the information of all Members.

Bureau of Employment Security, Department of Labor, State fund deficiencies based on allocations from available funds and State estimated required staff adjustments

	State estimated deficiency [1]	Personnel reduction required to absorb deficits	
		Number	Duration
Alabama	$66,000	758	1 week. [3]
Alaska			
Arizona ES	34,000		
Arizona UI	20,000		
Arkansas			
California	[2] 800,000		
Colorado			
Connecticut appeals.	1,400		
Connecticut agency.			
Delaware			
District of Columbia ES.			
District of Columbia UI.			
Florida	97,000	1,206	2 weeks. [3]
Georgia	95,000	798	1 week. [3]
Guam			
Hawaii	20,000		([4]).
Idaho			
Illinois	80,854		
Indiana	73,604		
Iowa	65,000	515	1 week. [3]
Kansas	20,000	150	Do.
Kentucky	165,000		
Louisiana	70,000	387	2 weeks. [4]
Maine			([6]).
Maryland	55,000	369	
Massachusetts			
Michigan	170,400		([5]).
Minnesota			
Mississippi	47,000	516	1 week. [3]
Missouri	51,900		
Montana	10,000	44	2 weeks.
Nebraska			
Nevada	35,000		
New Hampshire	500		
New Jersey	270,000	1,504	Do. [4]
New Mexico	15,000	66	Do.
New York	613,000	3,540	Do.
North Carolina			
North Dakota ES			
North Dakota UI			
Ohio	273,000	2,762	6 days. [3]
Oklahoma	70,000	300	2 weeks. [4]
Oregon	38,388	700	2 days.
Pennsylvania	288,000	1,632	10 days.
Puerto Rico	40,200	330	2 weeks. [4]
Rhode Island agency	4,000		
Rhode Island treasury	1,400		
South Carolina	88,000	553	7 to 8 days. [3]
South Dakota			
Tennessee	54,000	848	1 week. [3]
Texas	82,000	465	2 weeks.
Utah	43,600	156	Do.
Vermont	14,000	55	1 week.
Virginia	24,500		([4])
Virgin Islands			
Washington	73,780	1,000	3 days.
West Virginia			
Wisconsin	30,329		
Wyoming			
Total	4,000,855	18,654	

[1] Estimates received by wire from individual States as of June 15, 1963.
[2] Bureau estimate (no wire received from State).
[3] Entire agency must be closed.
[4] Layoff ineffective as leave must be paid.
[5] Civil service will not permit layoff.
[6] 2 weeks' notice required.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the joint resolution.

The joint resolution was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

TRANSFER OF FUNDS WITHIN THE CONTINGENT FUND OF THE HOUSE

Mr. BURLESON, from the Committee on House Administration reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 418, Rept. No. 449), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That such funds as may be necessary to liquidate the 1963 obligations may be transferred, within the contingent fund of the House of Representatives, from "Miscellaneous Items, 1961", to "Miscellaneous Items, 1963".

Mr. BURLESON. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Resolution 418 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BURLESON. I shall be glad to yield to anyone who has a question.

Mr. GROSS. You are here dealing with 1961 funds. If so, give us a brief explanation, if you will.

Mr. BURLESON. This situation is similar to the transaction which just occurred with reference to a continuing appropriation, that is, to meet the end of the fiscal year needs. Appropriations are made to the contingent fund of the House on a fiscal year basis, but remain available to pay authorized obligations for a period of 3 years before reverting to the Treasury. It so happened that in 1961 there was a surplus. In the fiscal year 1962, there was no surplus. At the end of this fiscal year, since the legislative appropriation bill has not become effective, it is proposed to transfer funds available out of the 1961 miscellaneous items account of the contingent fund to meet obligations of approximately $246,000, which would occur before the expiration of this fiscal year. That is what we propose to do here. We have done this before in similar situations.

Mr. GROSS. This is contingent funds of the House?

Mr. BURLESON. That is correct.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 88]

Ashley	Dulski	Long, La.
Battin	Forrester	McDade
Blatnik	Gray	Martin, Calif.
Bolton, Oliver P.	Hanna	Monagan
Brown, Calif.	Hays	Morris
Buckley	Healey	Nix
Colmer	Henderson	O'Brien, Ill.
Davis, Tenn.	Herlong	Patman
Dawson	Kilburn	Poff
Diggs	Lindsay	Powell
	Lloyd	Rains
Reuss	Shelley	Widnall
Rodino	Staebler	Wilson, Bob
Roosevelt	Talcott	Wilson, Charles H.
Roybal	Vinson	
St Germain	Watson	

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall 387 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1964

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 7179) making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1964, and for other purposes; and pending that motion, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that general debate continue not to exceed 5 hours, the time to be equally divided and controlled by the gentleman from Michigan and myself.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H.R. 7179, with Mr. KEOGH in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 20 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, we begin now the consideration of the $47 billion defense appropriation bill required for the fiscal year ending on June 30, 1964.

All the bills which Congress passes are important to somebody. The bill before us today is important to everybody—to everybody in the United States and to all the peace-loving people of the entire world. This is true, because this is the legislation which, more than any other, enables the United States to maintain its position of military superiority over the Soviet Union.

Mr. Chairman, the military strength of the United States has reached an all-time high. It is greater today than it has ever been before. No major war could be fought now without great losses on both sides, but without doubt the United States is the greatest military power in the world today. Our military strength will not necessarily insure peace, but insofar as military strength can avert and deter war, this Government has what it takes.

The program which this bill supports will make sure that the President of the United States and the Secretary of State can continue to deal at the conference table from a position of military strength. Of course, it is true that limited and even general war cannot be ruled out, but the primary object of our defense program is to deter war and support efforts in the direction of peace.

Mere weapons alone cannot insure peace or, if war comes, victory. We not only have to have the military hardware, we have to have the manpower and the leadership.

The Secretary of Defense is the top man in the Defense Department. He and the Commander in Chief, the President, have the final say in the executive branch; and that is the way it is supposed to be under the American system. That is the American system of civilian control. It is true that we could change the law and the Constitution and give the military final control, but no one recommends this and our military leaders today, as in the past, are strongly in support of the traditional principle of civilian control.

The Secretary of Defense is on top of the job; the job is not on top of him. His job is understandably difficult and quite controversial. But under the law he is required to assume the responsibility for a $50 billion operation in a field which has become unbelievably complex as a result of the world situation and as a result of technological advances, unbelievable technological advances in the art of war.

Secretary McNamara is devoting his enormous talent and energy to the public interest and deserves the respect and the admiration of the American people. And in this same moment I want to add that our military leaders, our men in uniform in positions of leadership, are men of wide experience, great dedication to public duty, and unquestioned integrity and ability.

I make the point, Mr. Chairman, that the top civilian and military team is a strong team, and while I do not always agree with them and they do not always agree among themselves, I, for one, have full confidence in them. I believe that our military affairs today, at this critical moment in our history, are in good hands. Of course, the state of perfection has not been reached and it will never be fully achieved. But progress is being made and there is no question in my mind as to the high quality of the top level leadership which we have in this area.

The military people do not always agree among themselves and the civilian and military leadership at the Pentagon do not always agree. They do agree most of the time. Everybody has his say under the present system and the Joint Chiefs of Staff are getting into military management and budgetary problems in greater depth today than ever before. The lack of complete unanimity, the existence of some discord, should not be considered as unduly disturbing. This, indeed, is just another indication that the democratic process is still operating in the United States.

TFX AIRCRAFT

Among the controversial items which have arisen this year is the so-called TFX aircraft. The proposed TFX program is a program for the development of an aircraft to be known, really, as the F–111. The TFX will be a tactical fighter aircraft which has a variable wing. This means that the wings can be moved forward when the pilot wants

Favorable consideration of this legislation could be of substantial benefit to the wool felt hat industry which is faced with dwindling demand, particularly for millinery, and which now comprises only four factories, one of which is located in Connecticut and the other three within a 6-mile radius of each other in Lancaster County, Pa.

Wool felt hats compete with other headwear materials such as fur felt and various types of cloth which are exempt from equivalent labeling requirements.

The fiber content of headwear, including wool felt hats, is not a factor of special importance to the performance of the fabric.

The fiber content of headwear is not a factor of primary importance in consumer acceptance.

Hats are the only item of wearing apparel not subject to abrasive wear and tear and the fiber content is, therefore, unimportant to the consumer from this standpoint.

Consumers purchase hats on the basis of style, color and price with little, if any, consideration as to the specific fiber content.

Similar legislation has been introduced in the House of Representatives by my colleague, Representative DAGUE.

I strongly urge, Mr. President that the appropriate committee give immediate and careful consideration to this legislation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 1778) to amend the Wool Products Labeling Act of 1939 to authorize the Federal Trade Commission to exclude from the provisions of that act wool products with respect to which the disclosure of wool fiber content is not necessary for the protection of the consumer, introduced by Mr. SCOTT (for himself and Mr. DODD), was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

NOTICE OF MOTION TO SUSPEND THE RULE—AMENDMENT TO LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. MONRONEY submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H.R. 6868) making appropriations for the legislative branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1964, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: On page 22, line 11, insert: ": *Provided*, That the proviso to the paragraph entitled 'Extension of the Capitol' in the Legislative Appropriation Act, 1956, as amended, is amended by striking out 'and to obligate the additional sums herein authorized prior to the actual appropriation thereof'."

Mr. MONRONEY also submitted an amendment, intended to be proposed by him, to House bill 6868, making appropriations for the legislative branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1964, and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

(For text of amendment referred to, see the foregoing notice.)

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1964—AMENDMENTS

Mr. PROXMIRE submitted amendments, intended to be proposed by him, to the bill (H.R. 6868) making appropriations for the legislative branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes, which were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

AMENDMENT OF AREA REDEVELOPMENT ACT—AMENDMENTS

Mr. SCOTT submitted amendments, intended to be proposed by him, to the bill (S. 1163) to amend certain provisions of the Area Redevelopment Act, which were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

Mr HOLLAND (for himself and Mr. SMATHERS) submitted amendments, intended to be proposed by them, jointly, to Senate bill 1163, supra, which were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSOR OF BILL

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the name of the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS] be added as a cosponsor of the bill S. 1613.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

AMENDMENT OF SECTION 315 OF COMMUNICATIONS ACT—ADDITIONAL COSPONSOR OF BILL

Mr. HARTKE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the name of the senior Senator from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH] be added as a cosponsor of S. 1696, a bill I introduced on June 11, 1963, to amend section 315 of the Communications Act of 1934 so as to eliminate the statutory requirement of affording equal time for use of broadcasting stations by candidates for public office.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSOR OF BILL

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that at the next printing of S. 1721, a bill to amend the Small Business Act to prohibit certain discriminatory practices by business enterprises receiving assistance under such act, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. CLARK] be added as a cosponsor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS OF BILLS

Under authority of the orders of the Senate, as indicated below, the following names have been added as additional cosponsors for the following bills:

Authority of June 17, 1963:

S. 1721. A bill to amend the Small Business Act to prohibit certain discriminatory practices by business enterprises receiving assistance under such act: Mr. CANNON, Mr. DODD, Mr. DOMINICK, Mr. GRUENING, Mr. MCINTYRE, and Mr. NELSON.

Authority of June 19, 1963:

S. 1731. A bill to enforce the constitutional right to vote, to confer jurisdiction upon the district courts of the United States to provide injunctive relief against discrimination in public accommodations, to authorize the Attorney General to institute suits to protect constitutional rights in education, to establish a Community Relations Service, to extend for 4 years the Commission on Civil Rights, to prevent discrimination in federally assisted programs, to establish a Commission on Equal Employment Opportunity, and for other purposes: Mr. KUCHEL, Mr. HUMPHREY, Mr. KEATING, Mr. MORSE, Mr. SCOTT, Mr. DOUGLAS, Mr. BEALL, Mr. SYMINGTON, Mr. FONG, Mr. CLARK, Mr. JAVITS, Mr. HART, Mr. CASE, Mr. YOUNG of Ohio, Mr. COOPER, Mr. DODD, Mr. BAYH, Mr. BREWSTER, Mr. BURDICK, Mr. ENGLE, Mr. GRUENING, Mr. HARTKE, Mr. INOUYE, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. LONG of Missouri, Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. MCCARTHY, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. MCNAMARA, Mr. METCALF, Mr. MUSKIE, Mr. NELSON, Mrs. NEUBERGER, Mr. PASTORE, Mr. PELL, Mr. PROXMIRE, Mr. RANDOLPH, Mr. RIBICOFF, Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey, Mr. DOMINICK, Mr. CHURCH, Mr. MOSS, and Mr. MCGEE.

S. 1732. A bill to eliminate discrimination in public accommodations affecting interstate commerce: Mr. KUCHEL, Mr. HUMPHREY, Mr. KEATING, Mr. MORSE, Mr. SCOTT, Mr. DOUGLAS, Mr. BEALL, Mr. SYMINGTON, Mr. FONG, Mr. CLARK, Mr. JAVITS, Mr. HART, Mr. CASE, Mr. YOUNG of Ohio, Mr. COOPER, Mr. DODD, Mr. BAYH, Mr. BREWSTER, Mr. BURDICK, Mr. ENGLE, Mr. GRUENING, Mr. HARTKE, Mr. INOUYE, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. LONG of Missouri, Mr. MCCARTHY, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. MCNAMARA, Mr. METCALF, Mr. MUSKIE, Mr. NELSON, Mrs. NEUBERGER, Mr. PASTORE, Mr. PELL, Mr. PROXMIRE, Mr. RANDOLPH, Mr. RIBICOFF, Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey, Mr. DOMINICK, Mr. CHURCH, Mr. MOSS, and Mr. MCGEE.

S. 1750. A bill to enforce the constitutional right to vote, to establish a Commission on Equal Employment Opportunity, to authorize the Attorney General to institute suits to protect constitutional rights in education, to establish a Community Relations Service, to extend for 4 years the Commission on Civil Rights, to prevent discrimination in federally assisted programs, and for other purposes: Mr. DOMINICK, Mr. FONG, Mr. JORDAN of Idaho, Mr. KUCHEL, Mr. MILLER, Mr. MORSE, and Mr. SALTONSTALL.

AMENDMENT OF FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1961—ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS OF AMENDMENTS

Under authority of the order of the Senate of June 17, 1963, the names of Mr. BARTLETT, Mr. BIBLE, Mr. CANNON, Mr. DOUGLAS, Mr. ERVIN, Mr. GRUENING, Mr. MORSE, Mr. MOSS, Mr. MUNDT, Mr. NELSON, Mr. PROXMIRE, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. TALMADGE, Mr. YARBOROUGH, and Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota were added as additional cosponsors of the amendments submitted by Mr. CHURCH on June 17, 1963, intended to be proposed by them, jointly, to the bill (S. 1276) to amend further the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, and for other purposes.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Hackney, one of its reading clerks, announced that the

House had passed a joint resolution (H.J. Res. 508) making continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1964, and for other purposes, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The message also announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills, and they were signed by the President pro tempore:

H.R. 5860. An act to amend section 407 of the Packers and Stockyards Act of 1921, as amended; and

H.R. 6755. An act to provide a 1-year extension of the existing corporate normal-tax rate and of certain excise-tax rates.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION REFERRED

The joint resolution (H.J. Res. 508) making continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1964, and for other purposes, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. HAYDEN subsequently said: Mr. President, from the Committee on Appropriations, I report favorably without amendment, the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 508) making continuing appropriations for those functions of the Government for which appropriations have not been enacted for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1964, and I submit a report (No. 306) thereon. I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the joint resolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request by the Senator from Arizona?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolutions.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, this joint resolution is similar to continuing resolutions which are agreed to every year, with one exception. The exception to which I refer is that this resolution provides appropriations for a 60-day period and all authority under the resolution will terminate on August 31, 1963.

In those instances when bills have passed both bodies and the amounts or authority therein differ, the pertinent project or activity shall be continued under the lesser of the two amounts approved or under the more restrictive authority.

When a bill has passed only one House, or when an item is included in only one version of the bill as passed by both Houses, the pertinent project or activity shall be continued under the appropriation, fund, or authority granted by the one House, but at a rate of operations not exceeding the fiscal 1963 rate or the rate permitted by the one House, whichever is lower.

In instances when neither House has passed appropriation bills for fiscal 1964, amounts are approved for continuing projects or activities conducted in fiscal 1963 not in excess of the current year's rate or at the rate provided for in the budget estimate, whichever is lower.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The joint resolution is open to amendment. If there be no amendment to be proposed, the question is on the third reading and passage of the joint resolution.

The joint resolution (H.J. Res. 508) was ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

ADDRESSES, EDITORIALS, ARTICLES, ETC., PRINTED IN THE APPENDIX

On request, and by unanimous consent, addresses, editorials, articles, etc., were ordered to be printed in the Appendix, as follows:

By Mr. KEFAUVER:

Address of Representative CELLER, on the subject of "Law Observance," delivered at Exhibition Hall, New York, June 17, 1963.

Editorial entitled "Linc White's Credo," published in the Knoxville Sentinel, issue of June 9, 1963, relating to Lincoln White, State Department spokesman.

By Mr. DOUGLAS:

Remarks made by Edward F. McElroy, national commander, Catholic War Veterans, USA, in presenting the National Commander's award to E. John Sierocinski, on June 4, 1963.

By Mr. THURMOND:

Editorial entitled "Moving Toward a Police State," published in the Greenville, S.C., News on June 21, 1963.

Editorial entitled "Reaping the Whirlwind," published in the State, of Columbia, S.C., on June 19, 1963.

Editorial entitled "The Black Code of 1963," published in the Columbia, S.C., Record on June 21, 1963.

Editorial entitled "Kennedy's 'Turn Toward Peace,'" published in the Indianapolis, Ind., Star on June 16, 1963.

Editorial entitled "Fair Trade Anything But Fair," published in the Times and Democrat, of Orangeburg, S.C., on June 23, 1963.

Editorial entitled "Kennedy and Dictators," published in the Greenville, S.C., Piedmont on June 21, 1963.

By Mr. JAVITS:

Article entitled "Today's Health Needs and Tomorrow's Services," published in the Journal of Public Health, June 1963, which will appear hereafter in the Appendix.

By Mr. METCALF:

Article entitled "Fort Peck Reservation Indians Launch Program To Provide Low Rent Housing for Tribe Members," written by R. H. Scherger, published in the Great Falls, Mont., Tribune on June 2, 1963.

By Mr. RIBICOFF:

Article entitled "Poor Roads Explain Much of Haiti's Woes," published in the Washington, D.C., Daily News on May 9, 1963.

By Mr. BYRD of West Virginia:

Article entitled "Strong Industrial Pattern in Region Before Civil War," published in the Charleston, W. VA., Gazette-Mail on June 16, 1963.

Article entitled "Two Aircraft Firms Located in West Virginia Despite Common Belief Mountains Precluded It," published in the Charleston, W. Va., Gazette-Mail on June 16, 1963.

Article relating to the forests of West Virginia, written by Lester McClung, published in the Charleston, W. Va. Gazette-Mail on June 16, 1963.

Article entitled "Manufacturing Industry Growth Phenomenal During Last Decade," published in the Charleston, W. Va., Gazette-Mail on June 16, 1963.

Article entitled "Handblown Glassware," published in the Charleson, W. Va., Sunday Gazette-Mail.

Article entitled "State Making Gains in Battle for Industry," published in the Charleston, W. Va., Sunday Gazette-Mail.

ADDRESS BY ASSOCIATE JUSTICE TOM C. CLARK AT INSTITUTION OF LOGOPEDICS

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, the Institute of Logopedics, at Wichita, Kans., is an institution that is nationally and internationally known. It was established, as a part of the Wichita University on June 1, 1934, as a nonprofit corporation dedicated to the alleviation and prevention of communicative handicaps.

The ever-increasing growth of this institution is the result of the dedication of Dr. Palmer and his determination to be of assistance to those who are afflicted with difficulties of speech. The record speaks for itself.

By 1962, 27,000 individuals had received help from the institution. They came to the institute from all 50 States and from 15 foreign countries. At the present time, approximately 15,000 individuals, with all types of communicative problems, are enrolled. Five hundred of these are at the Wichita Clinic, with the rest receiving training at the 21 field service centers throughout the State of Kansas.

The Institute of Logopedics is more than a treatment center. It is also an institution where professional training is given. Since 1934, more than 700 students have taken courses in the Department of Logopedics. Over 30 master's degrees have been earned since 1944; and presently there are 186 students majoring in the field of logopedics.

Graduates from the Department of Logopedics are bringing communication to persons in 27 States and four foreign countries.

On June 16, the Honorable Tom C. Clark, Associate Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court, participated in the dedication of a new interfaith chapel at the institution.

In his dedicatory address, Justice Clark stated:

Not only was the institute the first language habilitation center in the world to be designed and built expressly for the care and training of the speech handicapped; but this is the first chapel ever to be erected for the specific purpose of making available—in the appropriate atmosphere—religious education to such children.

I ask unanimous consent that Justice Clark's speech of dedication be printed at this point in the RECORD, in connection with my remarks.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

ADDRESS BY MR. JUSTICE CLARK, AT THE INSTITUTE OF LOGOPEDICS, WICHITA, KANS., JUNE 16, 1963.

I deem it to be a great pleasure and a high privilege to participate in the dedication of this beautiful Inter-Faith Chapel of the Institute of Logopedics. It is indeed a significant occasion. Not only was the Institute the first language habilitation center in the world to be designed and built expressly for the care and training of the speech handicapped; but this is the first chapel ever to be

Public Law 88-55
88th Congress, H. J. Res. 508
June 29, 1963

Joint Resolution

77 STAT. 74.

Making continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1964, and for other purposes.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and out of applicable corporate or other revenues, receipts, and funds, for the several departments, agencies, corporations, and other organizational units of the Government, for the fiscal year 1964, namely:

Continuing appropriations, 1964.

SEC. 101. (a)(1) Such amounts as may be necessary for continuing projects or activities (not otherwise specifically provided for in this joint resolution) which were conducted in the fiscal year 1963 and for which appropriations, funds, or other authority would be available in the following appropriation Acts for the fiscal year 1964:

Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act;

Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act;

Legislative Branch Appropriation Act;

Department of Agriculture and Related Agencies Appropriation Act;

Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriation Act; and the

Department of Defense Appropriation Act.

(2) Appropriations made by this subsection shall be available to the extent and in the manner which would be provided by the pertinent appropriation Act.

(3) Whenever the amount which would be made available or the authority which would be granted under an Act listed in this subsection as passed by the House is different from that which would be available or granted under such Act as passed by the Senate, the pertinent project or activity shall be continued under the lesser amount or the more restrictive authority.

(4) Whenever an Act listed in this subsection has been passed by only one House or where an item is included in only one version of an Act as passed by both Houses, the pertinent project or activity shall be continued under the appropriation, fund, or authority, granted by the one House, but at a rate for operations not exceeding the current rate or the rate permitted by the action of the one House, whichever is lower: *Provided*, That no provision which is included in an appropriation Act enumerated in this subsection but which was not included in the applicable appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1963, and which by its terms is applicable to more than one appropriation, fund, or authority, shall be applicable to any appropriation, fund, or authority, provided in this joint resolution unless such provision shall have been included in identical form in such bill as enacted by both the House and Senate.

(b) Such amounts as may be necessary for continuing projects or activities which were conducted in the fiscal year 1963 and are listed in this subsection at a rate for operations not in excess of the current rate or the rate provided for in the budget estimate, whichever is lower, and under the more restrictive authority:

Foreign assistance and other activities for which provision was made in the Foreign Aid and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1963; 76 Stat. 1163.

Agencies for which provision was made in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1963; 76 Stat. 716.

Activities for which provision was made in the District of
76 Stat. 1150. Columbia Appropriation Act, 1963;

Activities for which provision was made in the Public Works
76 Stat. 1216. Appropriation Act, 1963;

Activities for which provision was made in the Military Con-
76 Stat. 576. struction Appropriation Act, 1963;

United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency;

Department of State,

Acquisition, operation, and maintenance of buildings abroad.

(c) Such amounts as may be necessary for continuing projects or activities for which disbursements are made by the Secretary of the Senate, and the Senate items under the Architect of the Capitol, to the extent and in the manner which would be provided for in the budget estimates for the fiscal year 1964.

SEC. 102. Appropriations and funds made available and authority granted pursuant to this joint resolution shall remain available until (a) enactment into law of an appropriation for any project or activity provided in this joint resolution, or (b) enactment of the applicable appropriation Act by both Houses without any provision for such project or activity, or (c) August 31, 1963, whichever first occurs.

SEC. 103. Appropriations and funds made available or authority granted pursuant to this joint resolution may be used without regard to the time limitations set forth in subsection (d)(2) of section 3679
31 USC 665. of the Revised Statutes, as amended, and expenditures therefrom shall be charged to the applicable appropriation, fund, or authorization whenever a bill in which such applicable appropriation, fund, or authorization is contained is enacted into law.

SEC. 104. No appropriation or fund made available or authority granted pursuant to this joint resolution shall be used to initiate or resume any project or activity which was not being conducted during the fiscal year 1963. Appropriations made and authority granted pursuant to this joint resolution shall cover all obligations or expenditures incurred for any project or activity during the period for which funds or authority for such project or activity are available under this joint resolution.

Approved June 29, 1963.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORT No. 448 (Appropriations Comm.).
SENATE REPORT No. 306 (Appropriations Comm.).
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 109 (1963):
June 25: Considered and passed House and Senate.

GPO 99-139